

The Newport Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY
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TERMS, Two Dollars per annum—\$1 in advance.

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No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editors) until arrears are paid—Single papers to be had at the Office only, carriers not being allowed to dispose them.

NEW BOOKS.

WM. A. BARBER,
Has received This Day,

A LARGE Assortment of Books, Stationery, &c. from the New-York Trade Sale;—Among the Books are:—Quarto Bibles, some elegantly bound, Prayer Books, of different sizes and prices—some finely bound. Lessons—Question Books, Byron's Works—Goldsmith's do. Lockhart's Life of Scott, in 1 & 2 vols. Miss Landon's Poetical Works. Miss Gould's Poems,—Drake's Do. Literary Souvenir for 1840. The Gift, and Violet, both for 1840. American Antiquities, &c. &c. With a large Assortment of Juvenile Books—and many religious, and other interesting works, which will be sold very Cheap.

LIKEWISE,

A Week at Newport, or a Visit to Grand-Pa,—by Miss S. S. CAHOONE, Price only 62½ cents;—and National Spelling Books, 16 cents.

Saturday, April 18.

BLANKS.

WRITS, Manifests, Bills of Lading, Executions, Deeds, Bills of Sale, Indents, &c. &c. constantly on hand and for sale by

WM. & J. H. BARBER

February 27.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

L. T. TEW would inform the inhabitants of Newport and its vicinity, that he has taken the store next south of the Parade corner, in E. Case's House, for the manufacturing of

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware,

In all its various branches, and will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale and retail.

A few PATENT LARD BURNERS on hand.—He solicits a share of the public patronage.

Feb. 13.

CAUTION.

L. T. TEW takes this method of informing the public that he being the sole inventor of a Lamp constructed on such principles that Hoggs Laird may be made a complete substitute for, and answer all the purposes of Sperm Oil, has secured to himself the right to make and vend the same—he cautions the public against making, vending, or using the same, in any way or manner without a right from him, as he shall take such measures as the law allows him for the protection of the same.

Newport, Feb. 13. 1841.

FOR SALE.

A VERY pleasantly situated Farm, laying on the east side of the Island, 4 1/2 miles from town being partly in Middletown and partly in Portsmouth, containing 195 Acres of excellent Land, is well fenced with stone wall; has on it a double two-story Dwelling-house, a good wash room, cheese & milk house, crib and grain house, and a large double Barn—all the buildings are in good repair; also a good well of excellent soft water; likewise, water grist mill that will rent for \$60 per year, and is in excellent grinding order.—It has also a large full grown greening orchard, and a young orchard; both orchards are in full bearing of excellent fruit.—The Farm will be sold on reasonable terms as to price and credit; any one wishing to secure an independence for life, will do well to purchase. It is seldom such a Farm is offered for sale on this Island.—For further information and terms, apply to ROBINSON POTTER.

Remnant Calicoes.

8000 Yards CALICOES, in remnants from 1 1/2 to 6 yards, warranted strong, and for Sale, very cheap, by Wm. C. COZZENS & Co.

Dec. 5.

H. SESSIONS,

HAS just received, a variety of New GOODS, among which are:—New style SHAWLS; Mouline de Laines, a great variety; figur'd Alpines, plain do.; Merinos; Prints; low priced Calicoes; cold Cambries; Blankets of extra quality; homespun flannel; English and plaid do.

Also on hand, A great variety of Knit Hosiery, of all sizes, and of the finest quality.

Sept. 26, 1840.

NEW CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

AT 153, THAMES-STREET.

JUST Opened a complete variety of substantial Cloths, Cassimores and Vestings, particularly adapted to the wants of the approaching Fall and Winter. All of which are offered to the public, at a small advance from cost for Cash. Customers are invited to call, J. M. SHERMAN

Newport, Sept. 5.

WOOLEN HOSIERY.

W. M. C. COZZENS & Co. have on hand a large assortment of home knit, fine YARN HOSE and half hose, in all their variety, and at prices that will be an inducement for families to supply themselves for the season, instead of Knitting.

BOARDING HOUSE

THE Subscriber has taken the commodious House, No. 63, Thames-Street, for many years occupied by Mr. A. Murray as a Boarding House, and would be glad to accommodate steady or transient Boarders, on reasonable terms. THOMAS M. SEABURY.

Newport, Dec. 12

TO LET.

And possession given the 25th of March.

THE ESTATE in Spring-street, corner of Mill street, now occupied by Dr. Nichols.—The House contains

19 rooms, with a good garden, rain water cistern, and an excellent well of water. It would accommodate a large family, or be suitable for a Boarding-House.—For terms, apply to ISAAC BURDICK.

Newport, Jan. 9, 1841.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL very delightfully situated pieces of LAND, in the Southerly part of the Town of Newport, near to the New Narragansett Avenue, and Bellevue-street—which Land has been recently laid out in Lots of 100 feet square, and will be sold in single Lots, or in larger parcels.

The proximity of this Property to the Town, and to the Beach and Ocean, makes the situation decidedly one of the most convenient, agreeable and interesting for a Summer residence, of any on Rhode-Island.

A map of the Land may be seen at the Newport Exchange Bank, and terms of Sale made known on application there.

Newport, Augst 15, 1840

HOUSE FOR SALE

The Subscriber offers for Sale, his HOUSE and Lot, situated in the central part of Broad street, formerly occupied by the Rev. L. Howard.—The House is a substantial, well built structure, two stories high, 35 feet in length, by 30 in breadth with an addition to the rear and two stories high, and 18 feet by 12 in dimension together with a wood houses rain water cistern, and a well of good water. The Lot is spacious, being 90 feet on Broad-street, and running back upwards of 250 feet, and covered with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees.—The whole forms a most eligible residence for a private family, or may for a small amount be converted into a convenient Boarding House.

WM. G. HAMMOND.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1840.

NEWPORT, July 25

CEDAR SHINGLES.

160,000 North-Carolina CEDAR SHINGLES, of the first quality, for sale by Feb. 6. H. BULL, jun.

COTTON CHECKS.

THOSE who have a preference for good old fashioned Indigo blue and white COTTON CHECKS, made of fine yarn, wide and well woven, may find them at the store of Wm. C. COZZENS, & Co.

Remnants Unbleached Cottons

3000 yards remnants fine Unbleached Shirtings, just received and for sale at 8 cents per yard by Wm. C. COZZENS, & Co.

Jan. 30.

Encourage Home Manufacture

STOVES.

NOR burning WOOD or COAL, manufactured at the Newport Foundry, which for convenience or economy are not surpassed by any Cooking stove in the market, for sale by WM. BROWNELL,

next South of the Post Office. N. B.—The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Newport, Sept. 12.

NEW MUSIC,

FOR THE PIANO FORTÉ.

Just Received from New York.

A great variety of Marches, Waltzes & Quadrilles, Songs &c. &c. Also a great variety of sacred songs, beautifully arranged for the Piano Forte, and adapted for Sabbath evening recreation.

Song of David, Song of Joseph, Song of Miriam, Song of Maji. Song to the Dove, Song and march of the He cometh, Levites Charity, God is every where,

Also a great variety of Harison marches and Whig Songs.

For sale at the variety store of T. STACY Jr

FOR SALE

A FARM in Belchertown State of Massachusetts containing 100 Acres of good Land, with sufficient buildings in good repair, well proportioned for meadow, pasture and plough land. Said Farm has three good bearing orchards, with 15 acres of thrifty wood and timber, and is well walled and watered.—For further particulars, enquire of PARDON SISSON.

Portsmouth, R. I. Jan. 30, 1841.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Administrator, (with the Will annexed) on the Estate of HENRY COGGESHALL,

late of Newport, dec'd. and having qualified himself according to law, for the performance of said trust, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him, and those indebted to make immediate payment to RUSSELL COGGESHALL, Ad'm'r. Newport, Jan. 23, 1841.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

WE the Subscribers having been by the Court of Probate for the town of New-port, appointed Commissioners to receive & examine the claims of the creditors against the Estate of JOHN R. SHEARMAN,

late of Newport, deceased, repres'd insolvent hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof, being allowed by said Court for the Creditors to bring in and prove their claims, we hereby give notice that we will attend on said business at our respective dwellings, and the Commissioners will meet at the Office of B. B. Howland, on the 2d Saturday in June, July and August, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of examining said claims.

ISAAC BURDICK, JOHN N. BARLOW, Commiss'rs B. B. HOWLAND,

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to STEPHEN T. NORTHAM, Ad'm'r. Newport, Feb. 14, 1841.

WAGGON For Sale

A LARGE COVERED WAGON suitable for a farmers' use. It was built to order, of the best materials and workmanship, and has not been much used—will be sold low, by WM. C. COZZENS & Co.

Feb. 20.



LAWs of Rhode-Island.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, In General Assembly, January Session A. D. 1841.

AN ACT in amendment of an act entitled "An act prescribing the manner of devising lands, tenements and hereditaments, and of disposing of personal estate by will."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The third section of the act to which this act is in amendment is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Any white male citizen of this state, of twenty-one years of age or upwards, whose estate lies out of the town or city where he lives, but who is in other respects legally qualified to vote, and the oldest son of any such citizen, of twenty-one years of age or upwards, may, whether he has or has not been admitted free in any town in this state, be admitted a freeman of the town or city where he lives, to vote for general officers representatives of general assembly, representatives in congress, and electors of president and vice president of the United States: Provided, no shall have resided in such town or city for the term of three months next preceding the time of such vote, and shall at the time of his voting, produce a certificate bearing date within ten days of the town or ward meeting at which he votes, under the hand of the town or city clerk where his estate or that of his father lies, setting forth that he or his father has a freehold estate therein, sufficient to qualify him to be a freeman agreeable to the act entitled "An act revising an act entitled an act entitled as act regulating the manner of admitting Freemen, and directing the method of electing officers in this State," and provided also, that no town or city clerk shall give any such certificate to any person applying therefor, unless the deed or other conveyance of his estate, or that of his father, if the title be by deed, shall have been acknowledged, and also shall have been recorded in said town or city, at least forty five days.

True copy—Witness,

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

AN ACT in addition to an act entitled "An act establishing Courts of Probate."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Any Court of Probate or Court exercising original probate jurisdiction in any town or city in this state, may, at any time in their discretion accept the resignation of any executor or administrator appointed by said Court; and upon such acceptance, the powers of such executor or administrator so resigning shall hereupon cease; and the said Court in case the person so resigning shall have been sole executor or administrator, shall proceed to appoint an administrator of the goods not administered of the estate of which the person so resigning was executor or administrator, such remaining executors or administrators shall have the same power in relation to the estate of their testator or intestate that they and the person so resigning had; and the said Court shall thereupon require from such remaining executor or executors, administrator or administrators, a new bond in such sum and with such sureties as to them may seem proper and the bond given by the person so resigning shall thereupon be void, except in relation to breaches of the condition thereof which may have taken place before said resignation; Provided that said Court before the acceptance of any such resignation shall cause notice to be given to all persons interested, either by advertising the same for three weeks in such newspaper as the Court may direct, or in such other manner as the Court may direct; and Provided also, that prior to the acceptance of such resignation the said executor or administrator shall settle with said Court of Probate his account in relation to the estate of his testator or intestate.

True copy—Witness,

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

AN ACT giving additional powers to the Courts of Probate.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The Courts of Probate in the several towns and cities in this state are hereby empowered in their discretion to authorize the executor or administrator of any person deceased, on whose estate letters testamentary or administration have been by said courts granted, to sell so much wood standing and growing on the land of such person deceased, stone in the quarry or otherwise, coal or peat, as may be necessary to pay the debts and charges against said estate, when the personal estate of such person is insufficient; without authorizing the sale of the land on which such wood may be growing, or said stone, coal or peat, may be found; Provided nothing herein granted shall interfere with the widow's right of dower.

True copy—Witness,

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

AN ACT in amendment of an act entitled "An act in amendment of an act registering Marriages, births & burials."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Every magistrate or clergyman who shall hereafter join a couple in marriage, may demand and receive of them or one of them, twenty-five cents in addition to the sum now allowed by law; and it shall be the duty of said magistrate or clergyman to cause the certificate of said marriage to be recorded according to law.

SEC. 2. The fee to the town clerk for recording the certificate shall be ten cents and no more, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

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Late Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 3.

Arrival of the President.

6 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steam ship President arrived this morning, after a boisterous passage of 20 days from Liverpool, bringing papers of that city to the 10th Feb. London to the 9th, and Paris to the 8th.—The news is both important and interesting.

There has been much warm discussion in the British papers and parliament, on the subject of the Caroline affair. This was to be expected. We venture to predict however that the matters in dispute between the two countries will be amicably settled—because it is for their national interests that there should be no war.

The posture of English affairs in China is deemed, by the whole of the British press to be gloomy and unsatisfactory. We call the attention of our readers to the despatches which reaches London overland on the morning of the 6th ult.

The London Times, of the 8th ult. says: "Then what has been the fruit of his famous expedition sent forth and maintained at an expense of near £800,000. sterling, to make an example of the so-called swindlers of Canton, and teach them to swallow poison with a better grace hereafter?"

What has Admiral Elliot done? How much of our Chinese quarrel has he settled? How much money has he sacked in the way of compensation to our merchants? What regulations in favor of British trade has he wrested from the Chinese Government? How, and to what extent, has he repaid the cost to which his 20 or 30 ineffective pennants have put this much-gulled nation? Not to the amount of a single sou. At the rate he has gone on, under, it is to be presumed, the instructions of Lord Palmerston, Admiral Elliot may be two or three years longer among the Chinese seas, giving opportunity to military and naval gossips for sending home cock-and-bull fabrications about the doings or non-doings of the gallant Admiral, until, uncertain unwelcome visitors from the western side of the Atlantic, with a large assortment of stripes and stars upon their flag, fulfilling the predictions of Commissioner Lin to his master, shall disturb the gallant Admiral in his dreams of settlement with China, and salute his squadron after a different fashion from that practised by the miserable junks."

Upon the whole, this melancholy war has been produced by the culpable negligence of the Foreign Secretary of England in three years during which he totally failed to send proper orders to Captain Elliot for his guidance throughout a difficult and embarrassing state of our relations with the Government of Canton. The war measures, again, so useless in their origin, have in their execution proved feeble & discreditable, not a single step in advance towards a pacific settlement having been accomplished since the arrival of the British fleet upon the shores of China."

The Liverpool Mail is ridiculously wrathy about the McLeod or Caroline correspondence between Mr. Fox and Forsyth.

The London Times of the 6th ult. utters a good deal of violent twaddle about the McLeod affair, in the course of which it predicts that the "matter will come to whipping."

Sergeant Talfourd's Copyright Bill was defeated on the 5th ult. on the second reading in the House of Commons by a vote of 36 and 45 majority, against it.

On the same evening, Lord J. Russell made a motion for a vote of thanks to Sir Robert Peel, Sir Charles Napier, Sir Charles Smith and the officers and men who had been engaged in the operations which have been recently carried on on the coast of Syria, which, after a brief conversation, was carried unanimously.

In the House of Lords, the motion of Lord Ripon, relative to Persia, was postponed on account of the death of a near relative to his lordship.

Lord Brougham presented a petition from planters in India, praying for an equalization of duties on the produce of the colony.

The Marquis of Lansdowne concurred in the views of the noble lord, and the petition was laid on the table.

Towards the conclusion of the noble and learned lord's address, on the presentation of the petition, the Duke of Wellington rose hurriedly from his seat, as if seized by sudden illness. The noble duke faltered in his step as he endeavored to proceed to the adjoining room. The Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Ellenborough, and the peers around, immediately assisted him out. The Duke was soon afterwards however enabled to proceed in a carriage to his house.

CASE OF MR. MCLEOD

In the House of Commons on the 8th, Lord Stanley put some questions to her Majesty's Government, on the subject of the detention of Mr. McLeod by the authorities of the State of New York.

Lord Palmerston, in reply, admitted the accuracy of the facts that have been made public through the American papers, but declined, like Lord Melbourne, in the House of Lords, to afford any information in the present delicate position of affairs. Mr. Fox had been guided in the case of Mr. McLeod by instructions sent out a year or two ago, when a somewhat similar case occurred. Government had, on the less, exacted additional

instructions, and would send such further instructions as they might deem fit their duty to give.

Mr. Hume made a statement that the American Government had repeatedly urged the British Government to say, whether the latter adopted the responsibility of the seizure of the Caroline; but no answer had ever been obtained. The American Government, therefore, looked upon the transaction as an attack of freebooters, unsanctioned by any Government, and had proceeded accordingly.

Lord Palmerston said, that the American Government had instructed their Ambassador in London not to press for an answer on that subject. They had themselves, in the first instance, treated the occurrence as a government transaction, and until the persons engaged in it were disavowed by their own government the American government could not change their ground.

Mr. O'Connell expressed regret for the course taken by Mr. Hume. He life of Mr. McLeod was at stake, and there ought to be unanimity in the House in the determination to save that gentleman's life.

In the House of Lords on the same evening, the Earl of Mounteaule introduced the same subject to the notice of their Lordships in a belligerent speech, to which Viscount Melbourne made the following reply. He said he would answer the question which the noble earl had put to him, without entering on the present occasion into all the facts and arguments which the noble earl had preferred on the subject. Her Majesty's government certainly had received intelligence that an individual named McLeod had been arrested by the authorities of the state of New York, on a charge of arson and murder, which he was alleged to have committed on the occasion of the seizure and destruction of the Caroline. Mr. Fox, our minister at Washington, immediately demanded Mr. McLeod's liberation of the Federal Government—and received for reply that the matter was one which entirely rested with the authorities of the state of New York, and that it was not in the power of the Federal Government to interfere. This was the state of the matter as it stood at present. With regard to what her Majesty's government might intend doing further in the case, he was sure that the noble earl would not wish to expect him (Viscount Melbourne) now to state it; but of this the noble earl might rest perfectly certain, that her Majesty's government would take every measure which might be necessary either for the succor and safety of her Majesty's subjects, or for the vindication of the honor of the country (cheers).—Adjourned.

In France, the fortification bill having

been carried with some amendments, the French ministry, says London Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 6th ult. may now be considered as secure.—Marshal Soult is in Paris what the Duke of Wellington is in England; holding his own opinions upon some points, but a staunch friend to the King and his government. M. Guizot also, bears a like resemblance to Lord Melbourne; a kind of moderate liberalism with good temper and good manners, have given him some weight with people of all parties.

The Liverpool Mail, speaking of Lord Morpeth's bill for amending the registrations in Ireland, says, but it is as Lord Stanley called it "a new reform bill."—The principle of the bill is to have the franchise upon numbers and not upon property, thus reversing the whole scheme of Lord Grey's government, and adopting not only a new principle, but one hitherto unknown in this country. In fact, if Lord Morpeth should unhappily succeed in carrying his bill, he will establish something tantamount to universal suffrage in Ireland, and make future elections in that barbarous country what they are in Newfoundland and the United States of America—scenes of rioting, debauchery, personation, outrage and lawless violence.

FROM CHINA, INDIA, &c.

The London Times of Feb. 6, says.—We have received intelligence from China and India, brought by the overland mail. The latest intelligence from the island of Chusan is dated Oct. 24, and from Macao, Nov. 3d.

CHINA.—By the accounts it appears that the posture of affairs in China remains unchanged since our last advices, and the most gloomy apprehensions as to the final result of the proposed negotiations were entertained. Both in China and in India the conduct of the Admiral is commented upon in most severe terms, and it seems to be the universal opinion, that, in consenting to withdraw his forces from the immediate neighborhood of Pekin, he has committed a gross error, and allowed himself to be duped by the Chinese Commissioners. The negotiations would, probably, be protracted indefinitely by every artifice common to Chinese diplomacy, and a fresh expedition, after all, would be required to effect the original objects of the present. The Admiral was still at Chusan, which had been found extremely unhealthy. Out of 3,650 men landed there, only 2,036 were fit for duty chiefly owing to bad diet and want of fresh meat. The Admiral was expected to leave for Canton about the middle of November. Letters received at Tinghae from the prisoners at Ningpo, stated that they were treated well but suffered for want of proper clothing. Mr. Staunton still continued a prisoner at Canton. The British naval force consisted of twenty sail of transports, exclusive of steamers.

Mr. Cave Johnson's amendment was then agreed to by a vote of 138 to 53:

Provided, That the fees and emoluments returned by the district attorneys, marshals, and clerks, shall in no case exceed for the district attorneys or marshals, or either of them, the sum of six thousand dollars; and those for each of the clerks shall not exceed in any case four thousand five hundred dollars—the surplus of fees and emoluments to be paid into the public Treasury, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, subject to the disposition of Congress.

The amendment for the payment of arrears for completing the Custom House in New York, \$34,321.21, was concurred in—yeas 89, nays 88.

The amendment appropriating \$8000 for the furniture of the Custom House, was rejected nays 100, yeas 75.

The appropriation of \$6000 for the furniture of the President's house, was then agreed to—yeas 90, nays 86.

The amendment reducing the mission to Mexico to a Charge was rejected—nays 101, yeas 86.

The amendment in relation to Post masters fixing their compensation at the utmost at \$5000 was carried, yeas, 152, nays 12.

The only other appropriation of consequence was one of \$20,000 for continuing the survey of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, which was carried.

An action had occurred in Seicudo, on the 1st Dec. at Kotriah between 4,000 Belochos, posted among the hills, and commanded by Nusseer Khan, 900 Sepoys, 60 irregular horse, and two field pieces, commanded by Col. Marshall.—The Sepoys attacked the position, and a desperate defence was made by the Belochos till four of their chiefs and 500 men were slain. Six other chiefs and 132 followers were taken prisoners.—Nusseer Khan escaped on foot, but all the baggage, &c. was captured by the British, who only lost one officer and 10 privates; 30 were wounded.

Advices from Madras state, that Gen.

Sir Hugh Gough was to proceed to China in the frigate Cruiser, to take the command of the land forces on that coast. It is believed that the Chinese traders, would take advantage of the position of affairs to organize an extensive smuggling

through Macao.

EGYPT.—Our express from Alexandria, by the Oriental steamer, brings the gratifying intelligence, that the Turkish fleet had all left the harbor and sailed for Marmarice, under the orders of Admiral Walker. On the 21st of January, only the Admiral's ship remained in the harbor, and she was preparing to sail next day, together with the Sultan's steamer Tahiri Bahri, bearing the Turkish Commissioner Marloom Bey, who returns forthwith to Constantinople. The plague had broken out in three villages in the Delta, and it was suspected, in Rosetta also. It continued in Alexandria, but had not increased there. Arrangements are in progress for the dissolution of the redif, or national guard of Alexandria, which, it is believed, will take place on the first of Moharem, 1257, the Turkish new year's day, corresponding to our 20th Feb.

Commodore Napier remained at Alexandria, awaiting further orders. He had frequent interviews with the Pachs, respecting commercial arrangements and the fulfillment of the treaty of Balu-Lima, in which the Pacha had made some progress. He and the Commodore agreed very well on the practical points that came under discussion, and it was believed they would soon visit Cairo together.

In Executive session, the Senate ratified the treaty called the Wabash Treaty, made at the Forks of the Wabash river with the Miami Indians. By this treaty the title to 500,000 acres of land is extinguished, and the Indians removed at an early day to the land beyond the Mississippi river.

In the House, resolutions were adopted relating to the funeral of Judge Barbour, similar to those mentioned above in the proceedings of the Senate.

The Navy Appropriation Bill was again taken up, and Mr. Marvin of N.Y. addressed the committee at some length in defense of the appropriation, and in reference to the exposed condition of the Lakes of the country. Mr. Sintonstall also made an excellent speech in reply to Mr. Vanderpool, and in reference to himself, his district, the people he represents, and the bill before the House.

SENATE, SATURDAY, Feb. 28.—A bill relating to children of American parents born abroad, securing to them the privileges of citizenship, was laid on the table for the present session.

The general appropriation bill from the House was reported by the Finance Committee with various amendments, for cutting down and restricting the emoluments of Collectors, Postmasters and other public officers.

A bill was introduced to amend the Ju-

diciary system, in such manner that Virginia shall be annexed to the circuit of the Chief Justice consisting of Maryland and Delaware—that North Carolina shall be added to the circuit of Judge Wayne consisting of Georgia and South Carolina—and that the Judge to be appointed in the place of Judge Barbour shall be appointed to the Louisiana and Mississippi districts.

An animated debate sprang up on the proposition. It was warmly resisted by Mr. Roane of Virginia, who seemed to think it a perfect outrage to annex the Old Dominion to a State North of the Potomac, and deprive her of the appointment of a successor to Judge Barbour.

Mr. Rives, however, took the opposite

side of the case.

He thought that Justice

to other sections of the Union re-

quired the arrangement proposed;

and that Virginia might well be content to have justice administered by the distinguished Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The proposition was agreed to by a

large vote, and the bill embracing it

was passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Preston called by resolution on the

Secretary of War to furnish a report of

the experiments made by the board of

officers on the bomb canon invented by

John Cochran.

Mr. Walker endeavored to attach to

the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill

an amendment covering the expenses of

a special agent for procuring informa-

tion to the best modes of mining, and

smelting, lead copper and other ores,

but meeting with entire opposition in the

House adjourned.

After various attempts to amend the

bill by inserting additional items of ap-

propriation, the committee rose and re-

ported it to the House, with three small

amendments, which were agreed to, and

the bill was forthwith passed under the

operation of the previous question. An

effort was then made to take up the bill

from the Senate to continue the corpo-

rate existence of the banks of the Dis-

trict of Columbia, pending which the

House adjourned.

Mr. C. gave it as his decided opinion

that the state of the difference between

the two countries was not such as to re-

quire a special Minister.

The Minister resident there would be able to do all

that would be necessary in the premises

without difficulty, and he thought without

delay.

Mr. C. expressed his belief that both

Governments desired peace; that it was

essential to the interests of each; and

that, if war did come, it would not be from

the will of the Government, but from

collateral causes, over which they would

have no control.

The committee was then discharged,

according to the motion of Mr. Buchanan.

HOUSE.—Resolved itself into com-

mittee of the whole on the state of the

Old Dominion.

and proceeded to the considera-

tion of the bill making appropriations

for fortifications.

After various attempts to amend the

bill by inserting additional items of ap-

propriation, the committee rose and re-

ported it to the House, with three small

amendments, which were agreed to, and

the bill was forthwith passed under the

COLLECTOR OF NEW-YORK.

Jesse Hoyt, Esq., has resigned the office of Collector of New-York, and Mr. John L. Morgan has been appointed in his place.

The N. Y. Standard of Wednesday, contained a correspondence between Jesse Hoyt, Esq. Collector, and the Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, from which it appears that the gross amount in dispute between the Government and the Collector is \$43,369.04.

From this sum certain deductions have been made, leaving a net amount of \$30,519.83, for which a suit has been commenced against Mr. Hoyt by order of the Government.

DEATH OF JUDGE BARBOUR.—The Hon. Phillip P. Barbour, of Virginia, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, was found dead in his bed on Thursday morning at Washington. His death was occasioned by ossification of the heart. The correspondent of the New-York Commercial Advertiser says:

He remained in consultation with his colleagues of the bench until ten o'clock last night, and seemed in good health and spirits, when he left them and retired to his chamber. As he did not make his appearance at the breakfast-table this morning, a servant was sent to call him, who quickly returned with affrighted looks, and told the judges that he was dead! Upon the chief justice and others going to his chamber, they found him lying on his side in an easy position, his features perfectly tranquil, and his form and face giving no indication of having passed through any suffering. He seemed to have gone from life to death without a struggle.

Several State Laws, of some general interest, will be found in this day's paper.

STEAM-BOAT BALLOON.—We are much gratified to learn, that this swift Boat, with her highly esteemed commander, Capt. Woolsey, may be expected here in about two weeks, to resume her trips between Providence and Newport.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last while firing a salute at Peacedale (South Kingstown) Elias Crom of Westerly aged 28 was instantly killed, and George Potter of South Kingstown had his hands and one arm blown off, and was so severely injured that no hope are entertained of his recovery. The accident was occasioned by the premature discharge of the gun.

The steamboat Breakwater on her passage from Wetumpka to Mobile, on the 20th ult. was destroyed together with a full cargo of cotton. Loss about \$40,000.

Meteorological Diary. FOR FEBRUARY, 1841.

FEBRUARY	Therm's	WINDS.	GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WEATHER.	
			S.E.	N.W.
1	30	33 32	SW NW	Snow with Rain Storm
2	24	24 25	SW NW	Clear hairy evening
3	35	31 22	SW NW	Clear all day
4	24	32 20	NW	Clear then cloudy
5	22	31 25	NW	Clear all day
6	25	36 31	NW	Clear all day
7	30	37 30	NW	Clear all day
8	30	31 24	NW	Clear all day
9	22	31 32	NNE	Snow then cloudy
10	30	31 20	NW	Clear all day
11	10	24 14	WWW	Clear all day
12	6	14 9	WWW	Clear and very cold
13	6	16 1	WWW	Clear all day
14	10	25 15	WWW	Clear all day
15	11	16 13	WWW	Clear all day
16	16	30 24	WW	Clear day and evening
17	27	33 24	SE NNE	Cooly day
18	22	29 24	SE NNE	Clear all day
19	28	36 33	SW	Cloudy day
20	22	32 32	SW	Clear then cloudy
21	24	41 33	SW	Clear then cloudy
22	22	42 34	SW	Clear then cloudy
23	30	45 20	SW NW	Cloudy day and evening
24	14	24 18	SW	Clear all day
25	20	30 31	SW	Clear Cloudy at evening
26	3	45 33	SW	Clear all day
27	37	45 37	SE SW	Heavy Rain cloudy
28	22	44 37	SW	Clear and pleasant

Quantity of Rain & Snow water in the Month, 1 Inch.

Mean average of this Month, 27.23

Mean do. of Feb. last Year, 34.11

Mean do. of Feb. 1828, the warmest

Feb. in last 24 years, 38.62

Mean do. of Feb. 1817, the coldest

Feb. in last 24 years, 22.95

Mean do. 3 Winter months this year, 30.21

" " " last year, 30.53

Quan. Rain & Snow this Winter, 960.000 lbs

" " " last Winter, 760.100 lbs

REMARKS.—This Month, it appears, was nearly 7 degrees colder at Feb. of last year, 11 deg. colder than Feb. 1828, the warmest in last 24 years, and 4.12 deg. warmer than Feb. 1817, the coldest in same period.

The Month generally has been pleasant, with but little snow, and closed with a warm and pleasant day.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

This Bill has passed both Houses of Congress.—Among its appropriations, is \$35,000 for Fort Adams.

U. S. SUPREME COURT

The Chief Justice announced on Monday, in the Supreme Court at Washington, that the Term would close on the 10th inst. In consequence, several important cases which stood for argument at the present term, will go over to the next, and among them the case of the boundary line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Mr. Adams closed his argument in the case of the Amistad on Monday. The Court was much crowded by persons anxious to hear the argument.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.—The Address of President HARRISON, on taking the oath of office, will be received this day by steam boat mail.

Steam Boat Line.—By reference to advertisement it will be seen, that a Daily Line is now running between New York and Stonington.—The Mohegan, Capt. Comstock, will arrive here to-morrow morning from New York, and return on Monday.

A letter dated Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, Feb. 17, states that a chief of the Miccosukies has been received, conveying an intimation of his willingness to come in with his people.

Sudden Death of a Bridegroom.—The Somerset, Pa. Herald, announces the marriage of Mr. George Thompson, of Bedford co. on the 9th inst. to Miss Mary Schaeffer, and says a distressing visitation of Providence followed almost upon the heels of the marriage. On Wednesday, on their way to Belvidere on the wedding party stopped at Jacob Lamberts tavern, on the Alleghany, and as Mr. Thompson was walking toward the stove to light a cigar, he suddenly dropped down, and in a few minutes was a corpse. Thus in the midst of joy was the young bridegroom upon the bar, and the young wife made a widow within 24 hours after their union.

ITEMS.

Capt. Charles W. Morgan has arrived at Charlestown, and takes the command of the Navy Yard, in place of Com. Downes.

General Harrison, John Tyler, and Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, arrived at Washington on Sunday evening.

U. S. Bank sold in Philadelphia, on Monday, at 18 1/2.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser states that McLeod is to be removed to Albany for trial, it being so satisfactorily ascertained that an impartial jury cannot be found at the West.

Dr. Graham is lecturing gratuitously at Northampton.

A man in New York, advertising some universal medicine, frankly admits that it "will not raise the dead."

Frederick A. Tallmadge has been appointed Recorder of the City of New York in place of Robert H. Morris removed.

Zephaniah Paine, who stands accused of the murder of Colhart, and for the apprehension of whom a reward was offered by the Governor of Tennessee, has been arrested and committed to jail at New Orleans.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 1. Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At market, 410 Beef Cattle, 25 yoke of oxen, Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 500 Sheep, and 100 Swine,—\$0 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—**Beef Cattle.**—We reduce our quotations to correspond with sales. We note a few extra \$650 a \$675;—first quality \$66 a \$625; second quality \$550 a \$575; third quality \$475 a \$525.

Working Oxen.—A few sales only affected.

Cows and Calves.—Sles few and dull.

Sheep.—Lots at \$250 2 1/2, \$350, \$450 \$475 & \$50.

Swine.—4 1/2 for Sows and 5 1/2 for Barrows.—At retail 5 and 6c.

From the Boston Courier, Monday, March 1.

WOOL.—The operations in this article since the commencement of the present year, have been quite limited. Some revival in the trade was looked for, and no doubt would have taken place before this time, had not trade been checked by another suspension of the Philadelphia and other Southern Banks.

At present, manufacturers buy sparingly, in order to learn what prices they are to realize for their goods, for which there is at present but little demand. Under the ordinary state of business, the atock of all descriptions of Wool would be considered as very moderate; but with the present prospect for business, it is probable there is a full supply in the country of Domestic Wool.

Prices of WOOL.—Prime or Saxony fleece 50 & 55 cents per lb.; American full blood, washed, 47 & 50; do. 3 1/2 do. 44 & 48; do. 1 1/2 do. 38 & 40; 1 1/4 & common, 35 & 37; superfine Northern pulled ambs' 42 & 45. No. do. 37 & 42; No. 2. do. do. 25 & 29. No. 8. do. do. 18 & 20.

REMARKS.—This Month, it appears, was nearly 7 degrees colder at Feb. of last year, 11 deg. colder than Feb. 1828, the warmest in last 24 years, and 4.12 deg. warmer than Feb. 1817, the coldest in same period.

The Month generally has been pleasant, with but little snow, and closed with a warm and pleasant day.

March is al-

ed with

Spring in-

sketches in this

periodical

NOTICE.—The Rev. Mr. MASON, from New-York, will preach at the Spring-street Church, To-morrow, (Sunday) March 7th, at the usual hours.

Newport, March 6.

MARRIED.

At Wickford on the 13th ult. Mr. Thomas G. Fry, of East-Greenwich, to Miss Hannah, youngest daughter of Jonathan Reynolds, Esq. of Wickford,

DIED.

In this Town Yesterday, Mrs. Sarah Freeborn, widow of Wm. W. Freeborn, Esq. in the 63rd year of her age.—And on the same day, her Brother, Mr. Thomas Weaver, in the 55th year of his age.

At Hopkinton on the 27th ult. Mrs. Sarah Thurston, widow of Lt. Gov. Jeremiah Thurston, aged 59 years.

At Littleton on the 24th ult. Mrs. Ruth Clapp, widow of Mr. Barnabas Clapp, aged 81 years.

At Providence on the 25th ult. Mrs. Amy Angell, widow of Mr. Nathan Angell, aged 75 years.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH.	SUN.	SUN.	MON.	MON.	HIGH
	RISING.	SETS.	RISING.	SETS.	WATER.
6 Saturday,	6 20	5 40	5 37	6 59	
7 Sunday,	6 19	5 41	rises.	7 47	
8 Monday,	6 18	5 42	7 29	8 32	
9 Tuesday,	6 17	5 43	8 40	9 21	
10 Wednesday,	6 16	5 44	9 52	10 14	
11 Thursday,	6 15	5 45	11 1	10 59	
12 Friday,	6 14	5 46	morn.	11 50	

Fall Moon 7th day, 8h. 17m. Morning.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, Feb. 27.—Sch'ts Pomroke, Clarke from Export for New-York.

Sch'ts Potomac, Discontinued from Providence for Norfolk.

Sloop New-York, Mason, from Providence for New-York.

SUNDAY, Feb. 28.—Sch'ts Metropolis, Stull; Mary Clarke, Sweet; Richmond, Lane and Superior, Sestly, all from Providence for Norfolk.—Hope from do. for York River.

Sch'ts Hornet, Burr, from Taunton for New-York.

MONDAY, March 1.—Sch'ts Trio, Mayo from Boston for New-York.

Sch'ts Rispa, Patterson, from Chatham for Poughkeepsie.

WEDNESDAY, March 3.—Brig Corps of Po. t. from Providence for Matanzas.

Sloop Virginia, bound for Castine, 15 days from New-Orleans.—Star, Weeks, of Bainbridge, for Fall River.

Sch'ts Curlew, bound for Fall River, said; Brig Ceres, for Matanzas.

POETRY.

To The Cactus Speciosissimus.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.
Who hung thy beauty on such rugged stalk
Thou glorious flower? Who pour'd the richest
hues,
In varying radiance o'er thine ample brow,
And like a mesh, those tissued stamens laid
Upon thy crimson lip?

Thou glorious flower!
Methinks it were no sin to worship thee,
Such parent hast thou from thy Maker's
hand

To thrill the soul. Lone on thy leafless stem,
Thou bid'st the queenly rose, with all her
buds,

Do homage—and the green-house peerage now
Shows thy rainbow coronets.

Hast thou no thought,
No intellectual life—then who canst wake
Man's heart to such companions? No sweet
word!

With which to answer him?—Twould almost
seem

That so much beauty needs must have a soul,
And that the form which tints the gazer's
dream.

Hath lofier spirit than the common clod
On which we tread.

But while we muse, a blight
Steals sadly o'er thee—and thy bosom shows
The withering symptoms of a last disease.
I will not stay to see thy beauties fade.

Still must I bear away within my heart
The lesson of our own mortality.—

The fearful fading of each blossom'd bough
On which we lean—of every wreath that
crows.

The fairest bough—of every bud we fear
Would fold within our bosoms, from the search
Of the destroyer.—

So instruct us, Lord—
Great Father of the sunbeam and the soul—
Even by this simple sermon of a flower
To cling to Thee.—

AGRICULTURAL.

From the New England Farmer.

BEEs.

The last season was peculiarly favourable to the operations of bees, inasmuch as there were fewer high winds to molest them in their labor and less rain to drench the flowers than usual. We believe they made the most of their advantages every where, but have as yet seen no statements of any one's success with them. Being blessed with the "gift of the gab," we presume to offer the result of labors in our own colony, thereby 'breaking the ice,' and hoping others who have done better, will tell us, and how they managed. We had only three hives on the first of May, and neglected to take up our honey until late in September. Six of our best swarms are wintering, and from the later ones which we "took up" we had 176 pounds of honey. Whether this is doing well or not, we are unable to say as we have not much experience in the business. It is the best we have ever done, however. Our hives thus far are all of the old fashioned kind, and we kept the swarms scattered in different parts of the garden, in rather shaded positions, standing upon stools raised but little from the ground. We found no appearance of moth in any of the hives taken up, and are rather confident in opinion that the best preventive of their depredations is the healthfulness and vigor of the swarm. Our bees at no time of swarming showed any disposition to emigrate from the premises, though in two or three instances they showed so much dissatisfaction with their hives as to leave them. Keepers of bees are in duty bound to furnish them with as much pasture near home as possible; of all flowers for their benefit, we think mimionette most valuable.

Sowing Seed and Causes of FAILURE.

Much of the complaint which is made of the failure of seeds, is owing to the want of proper care in sowing them, or to other circumstances than their bad quality. Many kinds of seeds are very small, and if these have more than a slight covering of earth, they will not vegetate. And on the other hand, when slightly covered, one or two days of hot sun will dry the earth, so that if they have sprouted, they will be inevitably destroyed. Some kinds of small seeds will not vegetate well unless the earth is rolled or pressed firmly in contact with them. (Thus it will be seen that small seeds should be sown in fine earth, covered lightly, and rolled or pressed down; and the bed should then be shaded from hot sun and watered frequently in dry weather.) Some seeds have a hard shell or pericarp, and require several days soaking before sowing, in order to cause them to vegetate freely. If these are sown without any preparation, and dry weather ensues, they will invariably fail. Other kinds, natives of warm climates, will be sure to rot if sown when the weather is cool and moist; and some even require a good hot-bed to cause them to vegetate. On the other hand some kinds require cool moist weather to vegetate. Again, some times the seeds vegetate well, but before the plants have become fairly visible, they are destroyed by the myriads of insects which often infest the ground in summer. These are a few of the many causes which every experienced gardener knows frequently prevent the growth of seeds; but the failure of which is often attributed to their bad quality.

WM. C. COZZENS & Co

HAVE received and opened, during the last week, their usual large stock of early **FALL GOODS**, such as **BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES SATINNES, and FLANNELS**. Also—Rich figured Alpines, Mousselin de Laines, English Prints, Fancy Ribbons, Shawls, English and French Merinos, &c. &c. &c.

Sept. 26.

NOTICE ALL.

THE Subscriber deems it necessary to close up all Notes and Accounts appertaining to the late firm of **Weeden & Bull**, and to this end requests all who are indebted to s. & d. firm, (except in the few cases where credit has been particularly stipulated for,) to make immediate payment, or offer satisfactory terms for the future liquidation of the same; as all such Notes and accounts as remain unpaid, on the 1st day of Feb next; where the non payment of the same is an act of neglect, rather than of ability, must be sued for collection.

I cannot recognise the correctness of the principle of charging *Good customers* more than a fair profit, to make up for losses occasioned by selling to those who are reputed for bad pay;—and as I solicit the patronage of those only who are able, and willing to pay, I do it with a view to sell to all my Customers alike, a small a profit as I can possibly afford.

HENRY BULL, jun.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1840.

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. continue to insure against *Loss or Damage by Fire, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS, on favorable terms.* The capital stock is

\$150,000.

all paid in and well invested.—Directors elected June 1st, 1840:—

William Rhodes, Martin Stoddard, Solomon Townsend, Wm. Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, Robert R. Stalford, George S. Rathbone, Asa D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Caleb Harris and Jabez Bullock, Eleazar Kelley.

Persons wishing for Insurance, are requested to direct their applications (which should be accompanied with particular descriptions of the property) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications & Insurance in New port, may be made to Mr. George Bowen, Agent.

WILLIAM RHODES, President.

ALAN O. PECK, Secy.
American Insurance Co.'s
Off ce, June 4, 1840.

NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE

JOHN H. CLEGG

SILK, COTTON, and WOOLEN DYER.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the **DYE HOUSE**, formerly occupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanner street, where he is prepared to Dye and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, the following articles, viz; such as

Broadcloths, Silks, Cravates, Satins, Merinos, Circassians, Pongees, Bombazins, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Also permanent colors on carpet yarn merino, circassian, bombazine, & cravate dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments, such as dress, frock and great coats, surtoats, vests, and pantaloons—dyed and pressed without ring.

He will also clean gentlemen's woolen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and Cashmere shawls cleaned and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and woolen table cloths cleaned also.

All articles left at the Dye House in Tanner street, or the following Agents will receive prompt attention.—A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John Hadley Portmouth.

Newport, October 10.

INDIAN BALSAM OF LIVER WORT.

ACOUGH is always dangerous. In all changeable and severe climate, it is all important to attend to COLD'S, with which we are all more or less affected. If neglected too long, it is difficult to remove them, sometimes impossible, and confirmed consumption is the result. In all Lung complaints, Mr. M. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort is justly esteemed of infinite value. It has been used for eight or ten years with unparallel success, and many individuals might name, w. o. but for its healing virtues and reviving powers, would not be present now esty to its efficacy.

THE above is for Sale in Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR, Themselves.

March 30.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscribers Executors of the last Will and Testament of JOSEPH GREENE, late of Jamestown deceased, having been legally qualified to act in said capacity, request all persons having any demands against the Estate of said deceased to present them for settlement and those indebted to make immediate payment to HENRY GOULD THOMAS B. GOULD Executors.

Newport, 25th of Septmo. 1840.

MOFFAT'S

LIFE PILLS,

And PHENIX BITTERS

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES.

These Medicines are indebted for their name to their main and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines.

Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudices of those well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidney and the bladder, and by this means the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the ordinary organs.

The blood which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them through the veins, renews every part of the systems and triumphantly mounts the banner or health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Life Medicines, have been the roughly tested and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dispersion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, Heart burn and Headache, Restlessness, ill temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fever, &c. kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies & o. kinds, Sores, scrofulous eruptions and abad Complexions, eruptive Complaints, sal low, cloudy and other disagreeable complexion, salt rheum, crystoplas, common colds and influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame.

In FEVER and AGUE, particularly the Life Medicines have been most eminentl successful, so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients, is to be particular in taking the Life Medicine strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It alone by the result of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet edited by W. B. Melsa 375, Broadway, New-York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevailing disease, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents general.

WILLIAM RHODES, President.

ALAN O. PECK, Secy.

American Insurance Co.'s

Off ce, June 4, 1840.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale

R. J. TAYLOR'S

Medicine Store, No. 148, Thames-street

Newport, (R. I.)

Where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per box; and the Bitters for \$1 or \$2 per bottle.—Numerous Certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both

may be there inspected.

Newport, May 16, 1840.

THE HAIR! THE HAIR!

NO better evidence is wanting to show the superiority of the Genuine Buffalo Oil, over the preparations, than a number of Druggists are endeavoring to imitate and foist their miserable imitations on the public, for gain.

Read advertisement. Beware of ped-

lers.

Genuine Buffalo Oil is fast taking the place of all other articles to promote the growth, soften and beautify the Hair; its uses give it a softness that no other article does, and causes it to curl beautifully—by free use it will darken and give the hair a satin gloss. It is highly perfumed and gives perfect satisfaction to all that have tried it.

You will observe the signature of the proprietor, "William Brown," also "Buffalo Oil," imprinted on the bottle. In consequence of a counterfeiting which has recently appeared and is now in sale, I have been persuaded to obtain a new label engraved on copper, for which a

have secured a copy right, entered according to an act of Congress in 1839, in the clerk's office in the District Court of Massachusetts. Any infringement will be dealt with according to law.

None genuine, unless signed in my own hand writing. For sale in Newport by R. J. TAYLOR and Dr. R. R. HAZARD.

August, 22.

THE above is for Sale in Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR, Themselves.

March 30.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

JUST received and for sale by C. B. PECKHAM, One door above Wm. Wilbur's, Mill-street.

VAPOR BATHS can also be had at the same place.

Jan. 30.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all persons who are indebted to him to make payment, and those having any demands against him, to present the same for settlement.

HENRY OMAN.

Newport, Jan. 2, 1841.

Dr. RICHARDSON'S BALSAM.

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS

R. S. O. RICHARDSON'S PECTORAL BALSAM of Spikenard, Blood Root, Wild Cherry, and Comfrey.

The most effectual remedy ever known for Colds, Coughs, Asthma Consumption, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the side, Shortness of Breath, and a

Affection of the Throat and Lungs.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

This Valuable Healing Cough BALSAM Possessing the restorative and balsamic virtues of many roots and rare plants, and which have been prepared with great care.

COUGH IS NO trifling MATTER, AND IN ALL affections of the lungs, it is important that a cure should be timely used.

Let those afflicted stand to it. Do not put off until consumption become seated.—DR. RICHARDSON'S PECTORAL BALSAM, which is daily performing such cures may be relied on as the most effectual remedy now known.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS ASTHMA, Spitting of Blood, and all other diseases of the Chest and Lungs.—DR. RICHARDSON'S PECTORAL BALSAM is daily affecting cures which astonish the most incredulous.

Peculiar attention should be paid to the above complaints by those afflicted for now is the season of the greatest infirmity, and hundred every week fall a prey to these distressing complaints.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS ASTHMA, Spitting of Blood, and all other diseases of the Chest and Lungs.—DR. RICHARDSON'S PECTORAL BALSAM is daily affecting cures which astonish the most incredulous.

Enquire for No. 45, Thames-street, a few doors south of the Custom-house, and directly opposite to the Perry Cotton Factory.

THE OLD LINE.

On a New Route.

TO CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS ASTH